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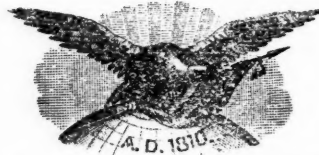
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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

FOR the past week one great topic has overshadowed—almost effaced—every other. The destruction of life on the west slope of the Pennsylvania Alleghenies has been the companion of each day, a fact at once so unprecedented and so terrible that it could not be dismissed.

At the end of five days estimates of the number of people destroyed are still uncertain, and they can be no more than estimates for weeks to come. But it is now believed at Johnstown that about ten thousand persons are lost from that region, and this we regard as a safe calculation. The property destroyed cannot be easily computed, but it was not less, certainly, than twenty millions of dollars in value.

The movements of relief go on throughout the whole country, and even abroad. Up to Thursday night the subscriptions of money in Philadelphia were stated at \$611,000, and from all other sources at over one million more. But these are obviously only initial figures and the amounts will be greatly increased before the lists are closed. No doubt this subscription will far exceed in amount even that raised for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire, the greatest example of charity ever known heretofore in this country.

A MULTITUDE of most interesting and important subjects spring out of the general one. The maintenance of order while the social condition of the desolated places is being restored, the systematic and unwholesome distribution of relief supplies and funds, the methods of securing and burying the dead, the work of clearing up and restoring the site of the town, the rebuilding and reorganization of the great industries which existed there, the taking of proper precautions to prevent pestilence, not only in the neighborhood but along the rivers whose waters may be polluted by the dead; the arrangement of systematic plans to carry forward the work of relief for some time to come,—all these are matters whose primary importance has been recognized. It may be said as to some of them, that, as usual in American communities, under all circumstances, order has been well maintained by the common impulse of the people; and that the great works of the Cambria Iron Company, which gave life to the Conemaugh towns, are in a condition to resume operations, in part at least, very soon.

THE news from Hayti indicates the complete overthrow of President Légitime by the opposing forces of the North, and the establishment of Gen. Hippolyte's authority as provisional president. Unhappily this victory brings no assurance of either peace or order to the country. It is hard to see much difference of either principle or character between the two rivals. The only difference was that Légitime's claims to rule, although irregular enough, were somewhat better than those of his rival. He had been elected formally to the presidency, however defective his election might be in some respects. Nobody claims that Hippolyte ever was elected, and his success offers encouragement to political adventurers of all kinds to trade on the disturbances of Haytian politics.

In one respect, however, the change is a gain. It was Légitime who had begun the negotiations which might have brought Hayti under a kind of French protectorate. If these negotiations had gone on, his overthrow might have been held a reason for armed French aggression. As it is, his fall puts an end to all proceedings in that direction, and they probably were no more than the last and desperate efforts of the man to save himself. But none the less, the plan of sending a Commission to Hayti should not be abandoned. We owe something to the country and to the

world in its behalf, even though its chances of coming under French rule have vanished.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has sustained the ruling of the customs authorities at New York that "worsted" goods, so called, are liable to pay the duties levied by the Tariff on woollens. Mr. Windom rests this decision especially on the clause of the law which provides that where goods of any kind come under two clauses of the Tariff, they must pay the higher duties. He insists that even if these "worsteds" are worsteds in any proper sense, they also certainly are woollens, and as such they must pay the duties levied on woollens. And he shows that the intention of the authors of the Tariff cannot have been to admit these "worsteds" at a lower rate than woollens.

Of course it is open to the importers to appeal to the United States courts against this ruling, but it hardly is worth their while to do so. The plain intention of the law is with the Secretary, and the principle that the intention overrides the mere letter is well established in our jurisprudence. The decision will stand, and it probably will give a wholesome impulse to our wool working industries, which have suffered a good deal from the contrary ruling. It is really a novelty to have the Tariff interpreted by people who are not looking for chances to deprive it of its protective character. Not since Mr. Windom left the Treasury in 1881 has this been the case, and even under some earlier Presidents there seemed to be a strange fatality, which gave the administration of the law into the hands of officials who did not believe in its purpose. This we believe to have been due to the influence of the importing interest of New York City, which fixed its attention on two points. One was to fill the Appraiser's office in that city with men who would construe the Tariff generously. The other was to get into the Treasury such assistants to the Secretary as would not make the Tariff mean as much as Congress had intended. In both respects the importing interest is at the end of its influence for the present.

GOVERNOR DAVID B. HILL has vetoed both the laws for the regulation of the liquor traffic which passed the New York legislature at the last session. One of these, based on the report of the Excise Commission, regulated the business of granting or withholding licenses. The other prescribed the rate and method of taxation on the liquor traffic. That the governor would veto both was absolutely certain. He owed his reelection to his known hostility to such legislation. Last autumn the liquor dealers of New York and Brooklyn conducted an entirely independent canvass, seeking to reach the workingmen who had been alienated from the Democratic party by Free Trade utterances of Mr. Cleveland. They raised the cry that high license meant "less beer in the schooner," and that the burden of the higher fees would fall on the workingmen of the State. They especially concentrated their efforts on the defeat of Mr. Miller, and it was to their efforts that Governor Hill owed his reelection. While this bound him to protect the interests of these friends of his, he was somewhat embarrassed by his previous utterances. In apologizing for his veto of the Crosby bill a year ago, he proposed an Excise Commission to revise and unify the laws of the State on the subject. This Commission was created, and reported a bill equally unsatisfactory to both parties, and the legislature was obliged to amend it to make it of any real use.

Governor Hill has published two papers explaining his reasons for these vetoes. They are among the most extraordinary performances in our recent political literature. One must go back to some of President Johnson's speeches of 1867-68 to find a parallel for them in utterances emanating from any official in high

place. They distance the worst of Mr. Cleveland's vetoes of the pension bills in abandonment of official dignity and propriety; and the scurrilous abuse of the motives and conduct of political opponents is far below Mr. Cleveland's level.

The only provocation we can imagine to the use of such language is that Mr. Hill was hissed at the Cleveland dinner, when he referred to his veto of the Secret and Official Ballot bill. That was a gratuitous affront, but it did not come from Republicans, and it is they whom he is now abusing. The real reason we take to be that "a little conscience made him sour." Mr. Hill has brains enough to know that he holds his place as the champion of the worst social and political influence known to his State, and that he holds it on condition of interposing no obstacles to the demoralization which an unregulated traffic in intoxicants is inflicting on the community. His bad language therefore is a sign of grace, as showing how ill he relishes doing the devil's work at the bidding of the saloon-keepers.

THE opponents of Prohibition in Rhode Island evidently felt pretty certain of the result of the vote on the question in Pennsylvania, as they have fixed June 20th for the decision of the question in their own State. On that day the people will vote on the repeal of the prohibitory amendment adopted two years ago, and the returns from Pennsylvania will be at hand to influence the result. That the Amendment will be repealed hardly admits of a doubt. In no case known to us has there been so complete a revulsion of public feeling as in Rhode Island with regard to the prohibitory policy. Its adoption no doubt was complicated with political considerations, which ought to have been kept apart. But it did represent a very solid and earnest conviction that the evils of intemperance were grievous, and that heroic remedies must be tried. Yet in the last election hardly a single constituency was carried by the advocates even of the policy of giving Prohibition a fair trial.

The Prohibitionists admit the failure, but charge it to the unfriendliness of the municipal authorities. That, however, is a difficulty in the way of enforcing the law, which is sure to be encountered at any rate. A policy which the State and its courts cannot enforce becomes a "local option" policy at the last. This is the case with the Restrictive system now in force in Pennsylvania. And as Restriction is more likely to secure vigorous local support than the more heroic remedy, it is in so far preferable.

IN New Jersey the saloon-keepers are cursing their allies in the last Legislature for their clumsiness in drafting the new license law. As it stands it appears to have cancelled every license in the State on the 20th of May, thus obliging the liquor dealers to pay a double license for a large part of the current year. As the new license is \$250 and the old was equally high, this will put the fee up to \$500 in many cases, which is more than even the Republicans proposed. In fact the dealers were so eager to have the law of 1888 repealed, that they forgot to save the clauses which existed for their benefit, and thus repealed their own licenses as well. Besides this it debars dealers from combining a retail with a wholesale business, and confines provision dealers to the latter. No grocer may sell less than a quart of any intoxicant. But these are sorrows which will move few to tears.

Now that the courts have decided that clergymen may not be imported under the Contract Labor law, Mr. Hepburn, the solicitor of the Treasury, had no choice but to decide that professors for the new Catholic university at Washington are excluded by its provisions. Perhaps it would be more exact to say that the duty on imported clergymen and professors is fixed at a thousand dollars a head, for the payment of the fine ends the matter and the imported are not sent back.

The law, of course, ought to be amended by giving the Secretary of the Treasury a discretion to admit such persons as in his judgment the law was not intended to affect. It would be very

difficult to make a classification which would cover every case; and where a new case arises there should be a hearing of both those who favor and those who oppose treating it as an exception to the law.

Two Western States have undertaken to discipline the professors who teach Political Economy of the Free Trade type in their State universities. In Kansas the offending professor has been retired from the chair of economic science and the instruction given to a Protectionist. In Michigan Prof. Adams of the State University is still under fire, both the governor and the Republican majority in the legislature having expressed their disapproval of paying a professor out of the taxes "to educate our boys away from America to England." It seems that Prof. Adams has apparently made the case worse by trying to bolster up his Free Trade themes by an appeal to history, and he has made out as ill with the facts as the Free Traders usually do. He is said to have told his class that Germany since 1870 has had Free Trade, and owes her prosperity to it; and that we had the Protective system in operation from 1816 to 1830. As Germany abandoned Free Trade in 1879, after a fifteen years' trial of it, and did so because the prosperity of America had converted Prince Bismarck to a belief in the protective policy, the former statement is wild. Yet it seems to be one of the facts which are not facts to which Free Traders cling. In a review of Prof. R. E. Thompson's "Elements of Political Economy" in a New York weekly, he was charged with actual dishonesty because he had spoken of Germany as a Protectionist country. As to the era 1816 to 1830, it is true that the three Tariffs of that period were all protective in intention; but even Free Traders have admitted that that of 1816-24 failed entirely to accomplish its intention.

The Boston Journal deprecates any exaggeration of the influence of Free Trade professors over the young men of the colleges, as experience soon obliterates the influences of the Free Trade idea. Of this we are not so sure. It is not so long since Harvard College abandoned the teaching of Protection, and yet it is certain that its late teaching has done much to foster the preference for Free Trade which is so widely diffused among the educated young men of eastern Massachusetts.

ONE of the happiest results of the Northern Presbyterian Assembly escaped us in our account of its proceedings. This was the amendment to the report on coöperation with the Southern Church. The report said that the Northern Church, by conceding the existing situation "approves the policy of separate churches, presbyteries, and synods, subject to the choice of the colored people themselves." This was a vital matter in the view of the champions of reunion on Southern terms. But Rev. Dr. M. Woolsey Stryker, of Chicago, a young and rising man in the Church, moved that it be struck out on the ground that the Assembly could not take any action which tended to perpetuate a black church or a white church. He was supported by others, who, without entering upon the question of principle, denied that the Northern Church ever had approved any such arrangement. His motion to strike out the clause was adopted by an overwhelming majority, and nothing was left for the Reunionists but to save what they could from the wreck of their plan. This they did by a motion to inform the Southern Assembly that the clause had been struck out on historical grounds simply. But even this narrowly escaped being laid on the table, 197 voting for that while 202 opposed it. Yet the *Presbyterian Journal* speaks of "a few, represented by Dr. Stryker, who avowed themselves utterly against the principle of separate churches, presbyteries, and synods," apart from the question of historic fact. As a shift of three votes would have given the party a majority in the Assembly, the expression "a few" must be pronounced inappropriate. As it is, Dr. Stryker's manful opposition to the great body of the leaders of the Assembly has deprived Dr. R. H. Patterson and the other champions of "Reunion at any price" of the one gain they

got out of the confused and excited discussion in the Assembly of 1888. The Church they have been quoting as on the record in favor of separate organization for white and black in every body below the General Assembly, now declares that it never has said or done anything that commits it to that policy, and came within three votes of saying that it did not care a snap of the fingers what the Southern Assembly thought of its action. Reunion on Southern terms has got a bad set-back, and the Northern Presbyterian Church has got its voice to remark that it recognizes the Church as the brotherhood of man, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

THE respites of the colored man Johnson, convicted of the murder of Mr. Sharpless, in Delaware county, Pa., have come to an end with the commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life. This gives him a chance of liberation if it should be ascertained that he was not the real murderer, while it relieves the law of the odium which must have attended his execution. The principal witness against him was a man of notoriously bad character. The evidence of Mrs. Sharpless that her husband told her it was not a colored man whom he was going to meet at the barn on that fatal night, was strongly in his favor. Yet there has been an extraordinary clamor in some quarters for his execution. The notion that the atrocity of a murder dispenses with the necessity for indisputable evidence of guilt in the person who may be accused of it has found expression in at least one of our daily newspapers, couched in phrases of sympathy with the family of the murdered man. This is Judge Lynch's law exactly, as is the closely related maxim that when a great murder has been committed it is better to hang somebody even on slight evidence, than to suffer an evident failure of justice. We are glad that these maxims have not controlled the action of our Board of Pardons in this case. We still hold with Blackstone that it is better to have the guilty escape than the innocent suffer. But should the utilitarian idea of punishment thoroughly supersede that of atonement to justice, such prisoners as Johnson, especially if they belong to classes not greatly esteemed by the majority, will have small chance of such a delay as has been secured to him by the labors of those who took an interest in his case.

THE first international conference to discuss the question of bimetalism was held in connection with the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and the representatives of the United States took the lead in advocating the entire demonetization of silver. It is proposed to hold another this year, and an English deputation has been waiting on Mr. Goschen and Lord Salisbury to urge that England shall be represented in the Conference. The strength of English feeling in favor of a change of policy is shown by the weight of the deputation, which is considered one of the most influential that ever waited upon a ministry. It is claimed that two-thirds of the House of Commons are of the same way of thinking, Mr. Balfour being one of this majority and exceedingly well informed on the subject. Besides this, the influence of the Bank of England is in the same direction.

On the other side is the weight of economic tradition represented by Mr. Gladstone on the one hand, and Mr. Goschen on the other. Thirty years ago, or even twenty, these would have been reinforced by the whole body of economists, who would have proclaimed,—as the "English school" in America still do,—that monometallism is the only policy consistent with honesty and common sense, and that we might well repeal the Eighth Commandment as touch the Bullion Act. But that day is over. Political Economy is no longer the Pope, whose dicta are above question. It has abandoned that high place to the evolutionary biologists. And any man may dissent safely from Mr. Mills's famous chapter,—reprinted in America for circulation in tract form,—in which honesty and monometallism are shown to be identical in effect. Even on the money question, thanks to Mr. R. H. Patterson and Mr. Laveleye, England begins to see the

dawn of a new era in economic thinking, and she can come to the Paris Conference in a better because more open condition of mind than to any of its predecessors.

REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE.

NEW YORK.

BUSINESS on the Stock Exchange was almost paralyzed by the action of the Governing Committee in suddenly stopping the publication of the sales and prices through the "ticker" service. This amazing stroke of policy came without a word of warning, and before brokers or their customers had time to take a single step in preparation for the change, a system of business which had been in use for twenty years and more was done away with by a simple announcement from the rostrum of the Exchange. It appears that the monthly contracts with the two telegraph companies expired last Friday afternoon at three o'clock; at one o'clock the Committee had held a secret session and determined not to renew them, and as the gong sounded for the close of business the presiding officer announced that the ticker service would be discontinued. It is difficult to characterize in fitting terms this amazing piece of folly. It seems incredible that business men, reputed to be shrewd beyond the usual run of business men wherever their own interests are concerned, should have been so fatuous. The wonder increases when it is known, as it did not take long to discover, that the thing was done without the slightest preparation to substitute another service for the one abolished. The committee, and those members of the Exchange who cheered when the announcement was made, actually thought that their business would be increased by discontinuing the information which the public received through the ticker service, and that the "bucket shops" would be destroyed at a blow. Customers, it was argued, would have to come to the brokers' offices to find out what was going on, and being there they would trade more. It is needless to say that this did not happen. Customers declined to do business in the dark, and business dropped to one-third of what it probably would have been in view of the previous activity of the market. There has at least been one good come from it. It has taught members of the Stock Exchange that they do not own the investing public and its property. And as a permanent reminder of the blunder, the brokers have in future to pay a doubled rental for the use of the tickers. The new contracts, which went into effect Thursday morning give this substantial benefit to the telegraph companies, while the Exchange gets the shadowy advantage of quotations two minutes ahead of those given to outsiders.

The market was brought almost to a stand still, and until it has quite recovered from its disorganization and got to running smoothly again, there is no saying what the temporary fluctuations may be. The bull movement which was under way at the time the check was given, had reached a new set of stocks—the Northern Pacific. In last week's article it was pointed out that Mr. Villard's victory in the O. T. contest meant a rise in all the securities identified with his name. There is another reason also. The party opposed to him had men in it shrewd enough to see that being beaten, it was better to make terms with Mr. Villard than continue fighting, to their mutual injury. When Union Pacific started up under large buying orders, at the same moment that the Northern Pacific spurted up, it was notice to outsiders that the insiders had come to an agreement. The compact provides that the new Board of Directors of the Oregon Navigation Company is to be made up by joint agreement between Mr. Villard and the Union Pacific people, that the dividend of 6 per cent, on the stock of that company is to be maintained intact; pending legislation to be discontinued, and there are other agreements as to mutual use of tracks, expenditures for new constructions, etc. This may reasonably be supposed to form a basis on which all conflicting interests can be reconciled, and it is confidently anticipated that the Northern Pacific stocks will go very high. Mr. Rockefeller, of the Standard Oil Company, is spoken of as having had most to do with bringing about the agreement, and it is said that he will have a good deal to do with dictating the future policy of the companies interested. As a hard headed, cool man, he may operate as a safe check on the too sanguine and ambitious Villard. The quick way the settlement followed the fight, and the secrecy with which it was done, illustrates anew the danger which an outsider incurs in trading on the quarrels of managers. As was pointed out in a former article, anything which can be done or undone by half a dozen men meeting in a room, is a risky thing to speculate upon. Such things as big crops or short crops are beyond the control of managers, and their influence upon speculation is all powerful.

The granger stocks were affected by the disturbed condition of affairs in the West, but more strongly by the fact that they had had a big rise and that some of the large operators who had been

manipulating them sold out and were desirous to buy back. The artificial paralysis of the market by the cause above spoken of, disturbed all the usual calculations, and undoubtedly disarranged plans, so it is difficult to say what these stocks would have done under the influences they were subjected to; but the efforts of the managers to make a satisfactory rearrangement of rates in the northwest had the effect of starting renewed buying by Chicago operators, and very strong bull points were given out on these stocks, particularly on St. Paul. The election of Directors of this company last Saturday resulted as was expected. Mr. Hood Wright and Mr. Samuel Spencer entered the Board as the representatives of Drexel, Morgan & Co., and Mr. August Belmont, Jr., as the representative of the foreign and domestic interest of Belmont & Co. Mr. Frederick Layton of Milwaukee was added as a means of strengthening the company in the West. Mr. Layton is highly spoken of. Those who know him say that he is not only an able business man, but a man of the greatest integrity. Mr. Armour remains as a director, but it is not likely he will have as much influence as he formerly had in the councils of the company. The chief executive officers were reelected. There was no reason why they should not be. The St. Paul has always been excellently managed as a railroad. It was the financing of the corporation which was open to objection.

The coal stocks have been irregular. Jersey Central has gone several points above par, probably on the strength of the extra coal business which it will do now that the Pennsylvania Railroad has been so crippled by the appalling disaster at Johnstown. Reading was weak for a time, for the floods have done serious damage to its road and flooded many of its collieries. Lackawanna did little. Mr. S. V. White who usually manipulates this stock on the bull side, lately turned bear (probably after realizing on his stocks) and is sending out bearish manifestoes to the customers of his firm. He is therefore giving no aid to advancing his pet stock, but says he holds it for investment. Reading will no doubt go up when the general market is in favorable shape again.

The trust stocks have been the most active group on the list. An error was made last week in saying that $5\frac{1}{2}$ had been bid for the next quarterly dividend on Sugar Trust. It was $3\frac{1}{2}$, but it became known in the market by Thursday that there was to be no increase in the dividend over the regular $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The price of the stock has however gone several points over par, and it sold on Thursday above 107. National Lead Trust was traded in heavily. It was said last week that 35 was the figure talked of to which it was to go, and it has since then made considerable progress toward reaching that level. The Trust has been strengthened by the union with it of two of the largest plants in the West, which came in on a cash basis, the purchasing money being furnished by the Standard Oil people, and it is said the combination has been made iron-clad by these additions. The movement in Cotton Oil was quite checked for a time by the ticker business, but the handling of the stock is in the hands of good men, and unless the whole market suffers a set-back, it will have a rise of considerable proportions.

Taking all things together the market shows a marvelous strength. The dreadful calamity of the floods might well have been expected to have depressed it considerably, but it did not; and even the demoralizing action of the Stock Exchange authorities only put into a state of suspended animation. If it can resist such blows as this, the bull movement ought to continue for some time to come.

THE WORK OF THE FLOOD.

THE terrible disasters at Johnstown and other points on the Conemaugh river and the branches of the Susquehanna have superseded every other topic of interest since Saturday last, when the despatches awakened the country to a sense of the magnitude of the calamity. On Thursday and Friday there was an immense rain-fall throughout the region drained by the upper Potomac, the eastern tributaries of the Ohio, and the western feeders of the Susquehanna. Within two days nearly five inches of rain fell, or more than an average month's rainfall. And all this poured down upon a region where the rivers and creeks run in narrow valleys between hills and mountains, so that the volume of water is gathered into deep and rapid torrents instead of being diffused over a wide expanse of level country, as it would be farther West. And the danger is increased by the fact that lumbering is an important business of the region, and a suddenly swollen torrent is likely to precipitate a great mass of logs upon the deluged towns, to add force and fury to the destructive power of the waters.

There probably is not a more perilous area for floods in America than the region between Harrisburg and Pittsburg, where these mountain valleys have been filled up by a dense and busy population engaged in the iron, coal, or lumber industries, and nestling on the banks of the streams which supply them with industrial facilities. Fortunately it is but seldom that the rain-fall in this region has been excessive. The very action of the mountains upon the clouds appears to prevent this, and forty-two years have elapsed since this region was visited by devastating floods of great magnitude, while such deluges have occurred often enough in the districts beyond the Alleghenies. But the storms of last week saw great masses of vapor borne inland from the gulf-stream, and these at an unusual elevation, which carried them into the mountain level, where they no doubt encountered cold strata of air which at once deposited them as rain. It was just such a wholesale deluge of vapor as preceded the blizzard of March 1888; but that met the cold wave from the Northwest before it could penetrate more than sixty miles inland. Had it reached the mountains and been deposited there, it probably would have caused much greater loss of life than it did along the Atlantic coast, where the means of shelter and resistance were so much more abundant.

Throughout the whole of the region affected by this enormous rainfall, there has been such a loss of life and property as transcends all previous experience in this country. Houses have been swept away, bridges destroyed, mills and dams annihilated, and all the fruits of years of human toil obliterated in a few hours. In many places there have been losses of life to an extent which would have excited horrified sympathy, were it not that the devastation on the Conemaugh tributary of the Allegheny fixes the attention of the country on the calamity of the city of Johnstown and its neighboring villages.

The loss of life which has occurred is nearly the most frightful in the annals of Christendom. Only the Lisbon earthquake of 1755 surpasses it, and to find a more recent parallel we have to go to the great floods in Silesia in 1813, when six thousand lives were lost. When Szegedin, in Hungary, was swept away, ten years ago, and only 331 houses out of 6,566 were left standing, the sympathy and aid of all Europe were responsive. At Johnstown out of fully as many houses not a score are left, and instead of 77 persons drowned there have been perhaps ten thousand. Smaller towns have been annihilated in some cases, and in others have lost by far the greater part of their people. For besides the drowning of thousands in the flood, others lost their life by injury from floating timbers, and it is estimated that a thousand were burnt to death in the conflagration which destroyed the houses heaped by the flood against the railroad bridge.

Of course, nothing that can be done will be left undone to relieve necessity and repair the fragments which are reparable. The large and generous response from all classes and all quarters of the country shows how deeply the heart of the American people has been moved, and how closely they feel themselves united in the hour of trouble. "It is in such fires as these," said President Harrison, truly, "that the brotherhood of man is welded."

WHERE THE ADMINISTRATION FAILS.

WE do not know of any fairer or more trustworthy source from which to take an estimate of the new Administration's course in regard to appointments and removals than that offered by the Civil Service Association of Maryland. This organization has distinguished itself by its activity, its freedom from partisan bias, its practical good sense, its sincerity, and its success. And we trust our words of praise will not affect the steadiness of its judgment for a moment, or give it a feather's weight of undue elation: so much, we think, is due to the Association, and so much it is necessary to say in order to explain why its statements and judgments are of value.

Turning to see the Maryland Association's latest deliverance, it is found in the address at the annual meeting on May 25th, of the

president, Mr. Bonaparte. The address is a model of courteous candor, characteristic of its author. It is devoted entirely, as it states in the beginning, to the "course of the present Federal Administration in its bearing on the practice and prospects of Civil Service Reform." Granted, therefore, that the Maryland Association, as represented by its presiding officer, is a competent and safe authority on the subject, it becomes a matter of particular interest to observe that the address says, and especially to note where it finds occasion to condemn the new Administration.

The address praises the President for his selection of Civil Service Commissioners. They are, it says, "utterly unsuited to be his active or passive accomplices in nullifying the law." It gives him credit, also, for refusing to extend the time when the civil service rules should take effect in the railway mail service, and for communicating a caution to the new postmaster at Indianapolis, when he signified his intention of disregarding the law in the selection of his subordinates. In general, it finds that Mr. Harrison's appointments are free from scandals, though some are open to criticism.

So much being conceded as to these points, it appears that the deficiencies of the Administration are in another quarter. Mr. Bonaparte's address is not entirely one of compliment. It is in the Post Office department that he finds cause for blame. Laying down the rule which should govern the selection of "inferior agents,"—that of fitness, and not of partisanship,—he declares that "it is not harsh criticism to say that during the past three months General Harrison has already so failed to observe it that if he was the agent of any prudent private employer he would be removed from his place." And he demands to know how long the general manager of a great Express Company or Telegraph Company, employing such agents throughout the country as the vast majority of the minor postmasters are, could be continued in authority if he "changed his subordinates by thousands because they did not think as he did about the tariff, or because the hangers-on of his party wanted their places." It is such work, he adds, which "the Administration has done and is doing with unprecedented activity and on a gigantic scale."

The failure, then, is in the Post-Office department. That is the weak place. The wholesale removals which take place there form the worst feature of the new Administration, and that which most discredits it in the estimation of observers who are not unfriendly, and who do not mean to condemn in the end, unless the evidence then accumulated shall require condemnation. It is a misfortune, indeed, that there should be such weakness, at all. Why do these wholesale removals take place, Mr. President? Why does your Postmaster-General set up a guillotine, as *Puck* has just pictured, and report at the end of each week, "a thousand more heads are off"? This may be good news for the spoilsmen, but you, sir, have set your mark higher than they.

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS OF THE DISASTER.

THERE are some facts of importance which are well established in regard to the calamities on the Conemaugh, and which therefore it will be profitable to consider. They cannot remedy the disaster which has occurred: especially they cannot recall to life the thousands who have been swept to destruction: but they claim consideration because they help to teach us wisdom as to the preventable causes of such a terrible event.

It is evident enough that this is a disaster whose elements are entirely physical. It has not occurred by any moral or metaphysical influence. The rains descended, the floods came, and the habitations of men which were built in their path were swept away. These are facts which can be comprehended, can be measured, can be dealt with, as those of any other problem in physical science. There is nothing mysterious about them, nothing obscure even: the knowledge of man can be applied to them with as much confidence as to the building of a ship which will float, or the erection of a building that will stand. The forces of nature which have dealt the blow are perfectly familiar, and the manner and consequences of their operation have been precisely such as an intelligent man would have forecast, had the conditions been explained to him. The problem, therefore, is one not difficult either to analyze or to explain.

It is evident, in the first place, that the towns of which Johnstown is the centre are unsafely placed. In the narrow mountain valleys they are exposed to desolation by the sudden rise of the streams. It may be said that many other towns are similarly placed and exposed,—so much the worse, then. It may be said that only when there is an extraordinary flood is there any serious damage or great danger to life. But extraordinary floods occur. They are as sure to occur, in the fulness of time, as ordinary ones. They only come at longer intervals. It may be said that the risk will be taken, that no demonstration, even by such an event as this, will deter men from building close beside dangerous water courses; but, granting this, the fact remains that they are sure, in the long run, to suffer for their temerity. Johnstown and the other towns were dangerously placed, and they paid the penalty.

Next, it is shown that the houses exposed to the flood were not all destroyed. The strong ones stood fast,—saving many lives. In such situations of exposure, all of them should have been strong. Had they been well built, even the terrible wave would have demolished but few, where its force was greatest. The weak structures were the traps of death. How unfortunate that more were not like the school building, and Almy Hall!

But it is plain, after all, that it was the wave from the bursted dam which caused the loss of life. Without that the event would have been entirely different. There would have been a great flood. The water would have risen around and in the houses. It would have spoiled and destroyed property. It would have undermined some buildings. It would have caused, probably, some loss of life. But substantially the case would have been like those at Huntingdon, Lewistown, Williamsport, and Lock Haven,—bad indeed, but not overwhelmingly awful. We are forced then to consider the whole subject of the lake and its dam, and to judge how far the destruction of ten thousand people, caused by it, was a thing beyond reasonable avoidance.

There is no doubt that this great reservoir, high above the closely built towns in the narrow valleys, was a perpetual menace. If men were continually thinking of the perils they incur, the people of Johnstown could not have slept. This terrible danger hung over them night and day. They knew it. But the dam had never burst, though often reported in danger, and so they fell into the habit of unconcern. It is now plain that such a danger ought not to have been tolerated at all. Under the circumstances, such a great reservoir of water, so placed, and so confined, was such a menace to the lives of many thousands of people that it should not have been consented to for a day. It was thought safe. But it was not safe. It was considered that no ordinary conditions could make it break the dam. But extraordinary conditions will at times exist. They just now have existed. It was said,—using the strongest guarantee which has been cited,—that in the judgment of the builders only a convulsion of nature could destroy such a dam. But suppose there should be a convulsion of nature! Suppose that a water spout should come, or even an earthquake, was it reasonable that for the sake of a few people's boating and fishing a few weeks in the year, an avalanche should be hung over the heads of all the people in the valley below, ready to fall when nature suffered some unusual experience? Let us say at once that such a dammed-up lake ought not to have been allowed in a situation so related to the towns below. That is the whole of this branch of the case.

What was the character of the dam? Not enough has yet been conclusively shown as to its construction to admit of a final judgment. As we have just said, no matter how strong it seemed, it ought not to have been allowed to exist. But it looks as if it was not strong at all. The visitors to the place say that it was but a bank of earth enclosed between two walls of moderate thickness. It is evident that it was not well kept, and that the old flood-gates and sluices had fallen into neglect, and were no longer available for their purposes. If it shall appear upon an examination by competent authority that the construction of the dam was not such as to ensure the highest measure of safety which a prudent engineer would demand, then we must add to the essential wrong of having such a reservoir there at all, the additional crime of building it treacherously. But whether this is the case must not be too hastily declared. It is too serious a question. It should be determined only by judicial methods, upon the full testimony of competent witnesses.

Setting aside, then, the question of the construction of the dam, three conclusions remain: that the towns were imprudently placed, that the houses were dangerously frail, and that the lake was an inexhaustible source of peril. These are all simple facts, capable of simple use. They are facts of engineering, such as those which men habitually deal with, and can readily manage. If they are not put to good use in the future, for the avoidance of such conditions as those which have now desolated the Conemaugh, it will be the fault of man, and not of Nature.

WEEKLY NOTES.

READERS who are interested in the young French writers that call themselves the "Symbolists" will find a complete exposition of theories of this new school in a book just published by one of their number, M. Charles Morice, under the title of "*La Littérature de tout à l'heure*." One of the leaders of these poetical pioneers is Francis Vielé-Griffin, a son of General Vielé, of New York, who was educated in Paris, where he has lived for several years with his mother and has added her maiden name to his patronymic. This young poet, if we are to believe his associates, "has known how, under the antique moulds of odes or dramas, to seize and stamp the specious impression which emanates from things and appearances, from the ambient air of forms and the mysterious virtualities, now calamitous and now sanctimonious, which disclose their symbolic figures to the attention of a sensitive and imaginative being." Perhaps these confused images and contortions of the usually clear French language may give those who are unacquainted with the symbolist art a desire to pursue their investigations further.

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THE report of the Commissioner of Education for 1886-87 shows some interesting figures. There are enrolled in the common schools of the United States 11,805,660 pupils, with an average daily attendance of 7,571,416, while 8.56 per cent. of our children attend private schools. There was expended during that year for salaries of teachers and superintendents \$79,531,925, which with other expenditures brought the sum total up to \$115,103,886, an increase of \$3,798,659 over the preceding year. There were 544 kindergartens in the United States, public and private, and 49 kindergarten training schools. Women have 7 separate colleges, and 152 higher schools. The number of other Colleges and Universities is 361, with grounds and plant valued at \$45,948,778, productive funds \$44,416,188, and an income (including tuition fees and state appropriations), of \$7,475,200. We have 145 schools of theology, 50 of law; of medicine, "regular," 89, and 13 homeopathic. Manual training schools numbered 13; unclassified industrial schools 23, and in 32 schools industries were taught in addition to the regular branches. We have 217 business colleges, 31 training schools for nurses, 65 institutions for the deaf, 54 for the blind, 19 for feeble-minded children, and 56 Reform schools. The United States has 424 libraries, with a total of 3,721,191 volumes. These are indeed great figures, and they have a profound interest to the student of social science in America.

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THE progress of intellectual life in this country is illustrated by the fact that the University of Texas has recently issued a pamphlet which will command attention all over the world. Dr. J. R. S. Sterrett, the accomplished archaeologist, has published "Leaflets" from his Note-book of Travel in Asia Minor. He briefly describes the outfit necessary for travel in Turkey, the places where inscriptions are likely to be found, Turkish superstitions concerning them, difficulties encountered in their study, and finally, some discoveries made on his trip.

* * *

THE annual Commencement of the University of Pennsylvania—or rather its second yearly Commencement, as the three medical faculties held theirs earlier in the year—shows how much the old monotony of the single course in Arts has been broken of late years. Graduates in Science, in Biology, and in Finance, besides those of Arts, and of the Law School, swelled the number to 106. The Wharton School of Finance graduated a strong class of young men deeply interested in the great public questions which are the especial subjects of instruction in this school. One of the class is Mr. Tamio Hayashi, who comes from Japan to learn Political Economy of the genuine American type. There are three of his countrymen in the class which graduates next year, and others are preparing to enter.

It is proposed to establish in the College Faculty a course of study in which the Biological sciences will hold the place of honor. This is a step which should have been taken long ago. Philadelphia always has been the American centre of these studies, and yet they have received very scant recognition at the hands of the University, while the bread-and-butter sciences,—Chemistry, Engineering, and Architecture,—have been carefully provided for. In Doctors Leidy and Rothrock, and their younger associates in the Biological Faculty, the University already possesses the means to create a strong school, and we hope the public support will be ample and encouraging.

PICTURES AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

THE Fine Art section at the Paris Exhibition contains, without question, the most interesting collection of modern work that has ever yet been brought together. To-day the President formally opened it, which means, I suppose, that it may now be considered in fair order. But though it is only a few days since I paid it my last visit, everything then was in the most hopeless confusion. Even in that condition, however, it was impossible not to realize what a wonderful show it was, or would be when it was ready. Americans who are coming abroad this summer will have an unparalleled opportunity to study all contemporary art. Later, I suppose, much will be written in detail about the pictures; but I want now just to give an outline of what is to be seen.

The building devoted to them is immense. There is gallery after gallery, downstairs and upstairs both. In fact, this section is depressingly large for whoever really cares for art but only has a very little time to spare for the Exhibition. The French department is necessarily the most extensive and the most complete. Here you will find all the famous *Salon* pictures of several years past, and the best known men, like Carolus-Duran, and Bonnat, for example, who have had the direction of affairs, have taken care that the pictures of each should be hung all together and thus make the best possible showing. There is no passing by the group of portraits by Carolus-Duran, among them that charming picture of his daughter exhibited at the Royal Academy two years ago, at the *Salon* last year, standing out with the greatest distinction, making you regret the unlooked for sketch of commonplace stuff called "*Bacchus*," now at the *Palais D'Industrie*; nor is there any missing that other group of portraits by Bonnat; nor the Eastern pictures by Benjamin Constant, many of them his very best work; nor the Henners, the Laurens, the Lhermites, none of the latter so strong, however, as the "*Charles Bernard*" now at the *Salon*,—but it is useless to go through the list. Other men, who, though less popular with the general public, are really as well, if not better worth seeing, have not fared so well. Their work is scattered, and therefore does not appear to such advantage. Indeed, sometimes it is almost impossible to find. Thus Jean Bérard's name is down in the Catalogue, and yet I did not succeed in discovering one of the several pictures there credited to him. Carrière, just now the god of the Paris studios, I did not miss; his strange, misty interiors and misty portraits catch the eye almost as inevitably as the impressions of Besudat, one of the few impressionists represented. With a little patience, however, you can, if I except the leading impressionists who have sent nothing, find everything you really care to see. There is good black and white work,—drawings, and etchings, and engravings,—but unfortunately, I could not get even a glimpse of it. The doors were shut.

The Spanish Galleries were only half ready, but in them already there was more than enough to repay one for a visit. To see the two or three Ricos alone, one would go far, especially as Rico never exhibits in the *Salon*; a bit of a Venetian canal, and a corner of the Public Gardens with the Spring flowers all in bloom, are two of the loveliest of his pictures I have ever seen. Vierge has sent all his marvellous drawings for *Pablo de Ségovie*. There is good work by Madrazo, Jimenez, Alvarez, and Pradilla, and I fancy Fortuny and Casandra will be found in the galleries into which there was then no admission. In the Austro-Hungarian collection, Muncacsy's "*Christ before Pilate*" was very much in evidence, while Chelmonski was conspicuous in the Russian. The Germans hardly welcome visitors, but have sent some very remarkable work; though with them again I only saw a portion of their exhibition; a side of the one room opened covered with Leibl's work, would keep the student busy all summer.

The Italian, English, and American departments were not to be seen at all. The English, I believe, will make a very representative showing, but I do not know how they will stand the comparison with French, Spanish, and German artists for example. It is no use for me to say what the Americans will show; at home it is well enough known what they have sent. With the exhibition of Mr. Inness's work in one private gallery, and of the younger Americans in another, we shall be well represented at least in Paris, if not at the exhibition.

There was a Swiss gallery quite ready, but in it was not much to be seen of importance. Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Scandinavia were all behind hand, as were almost all of the rooms containing black-and-white work. Here, as at the *Salon*, great space is given to sculpture. And in addition to the galleries in the main building, both the Pastellistes and the Société des Aquarellistes Françaises have separate houses of their own, close by. The former had not yet opened their exhibition, much to my disappointment, but I attended the private view of the Société d'Aqua-

rellistes, and found that they are giving a really wonderful show of their work. There are excellent examples of Jean Berand, Lhermitte, Cayin, Besuard, Jeannot, Madame Lemaire, Detaille; but indeed there is scarcely a member of this society, with the exception of one of the Rothschilds, who is not a master of his art.

If the *Salon* is unusually poor this year, perhaps it is just as well; it will take up less of the time which can be so much better devoted to the pictures at the Exhibition.

A NEW PORTRAIT (?) OF WILLIAM PENN.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

MY friend, Mr. James Harris, late editor of the *Red Dragon*, and editor (now) of the *Cardiff Weekly Mail*, has sent me the following in reference to the discovery of what is supposed to be a hitherto unknown portrait of William Penn. I should be glad if you could print it, as it may contain matter of interest to the people of Penn's State.

Very Truly,
HENRY BLACKWELL.

Woodside, Long Island.

ENCLOSURE FROM MR. JAMES HARRIS.

According to an article in *Scribner's Magazine* for May, 1876, (Vol. xii., p. 1, *et seq.*), by Mr. Frank M. Etting, only two original portraits of Penn are known to exist. One (authenticated I can not find upon what ground) was that of the great Quaker at the age of twenty-two, which, presented to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, has been engraved by Schoff and adopted by Bancroft into his "History of the United States." This is said to have been "painted from the life, it is believed, in Ireland." The other is stated by Surtees in his "History of Durham" to have formed part of the collection of George Allen, Esq., of Blackwell Grange, on the Tees, which contained several admirable crayon drawings by Francis Place (mentioned by Horace Walpole in his "Anecdotes"), amongst which were "five heads of Charles II., and of William Penn and his wife." This (of Penn *setat* fifty-two) was copied for the National Museum. The original is described as "eminently handsome, the expression of his countenance remarkable pleasing and sweet, his eye dark and lively, and his hair gracefully flowing over his shoulders." West's portrait for his picture of "Penn's Treaty with the Indians" seems to have been got from a miniature carved (from memory) in ivory by Sylvanus Bevan, an old Quaker apothecary, many years after Penn's death, and sent to old Lord Cobham, who had a marble bust made from it for his garden at Stowe. From this bust West obtained the face for his picture, a face which Inman copied for the Society for Commemorating the Landing of Penn; this again being used for the head on the stock certificates of the United States bank and for all official effigies. In this and other pictures Penn is shown wearing a costume which did not come into vogue, and really was not known, until half a century afterwards, if at all.

It will thus be seen that a doubt attaches even to one of the two original pictures of Penn said to exist. Now, a friend of mine, at the sale of a Quaker lady's effects at Cardiff, a few months ago, purchased a picture—an old one, undoubtedly—which contains on the back the following entry in handwriting which I judge to be of the end of last, or the beginning of the present century. It is on a slip of paper pasted upon one of the transverse sections of the frame on which the canvas is stretched, and reads:

"Portrait of William Penn. W. Penn, born 1644. On 4th March, 1681 a Royal charter was granted to him for land in America. On 1st Sept., 1682, Wm. Penn sailed in the *Welcome* from Deal. In six or eight weeks he reached America, and his Treaty with the Indians was in 1682. He was then 38 years old, and in full vigor of body and health, as represented in West's picture. After 30 years of toil, traveling, voyaging, bodily affliction, and mental anxiety, he was seized by an apoplectic fit, May, 1712. In 1715 he went to Bath for the benefit of the waters. In 1716, in September, at Bristol, he had a second fit. He was then 72 years old. In 1718, on the 30th of July, he died at Ruscomb, in Berkshire, aged 74 years."

Along the top edge of the old oak frame runs a strip, portions of which have been worn or cut away, containing this inscription:

"To preserve the history of this portrait the following particulars may be depended on:—It was in the family of Sturge, of the Society of Friends, at Bath, for two or three generations, and was inherited by them from old family relatives, also belonging to the Society, back to the period when the portrait was painted, at the time when William Penn was in that city for the benefit of his health."

With a few other words which are illegible, with the exception perhaps of "very" and "Sturge." The portrait is that of an elderly, good-looking man, firm jawed, with well-cut nose, and sharp and thoughtful eyes, bewigged, large hatted, and wearing an eight-buttoned coat of mauve velvet with a white stock atop. I take it that Penn in 1715, at the height of his fame and in the fashionable city of Bath, would hardly have sat to any but a first-

rate painter for his portrait, for any fresh light with regard to which I shall feel exceedingly indebted.

JAMES HARRIS.

Cardiff, Wales.

[We remark upon the above that if the portrait referred to could be identified beyond question as a veritable portrait of William Penn, painted from life, it would indeed be a most interesting and valuable historical relic. But in the absence of more details and proofs, it will be regarded, doubtless, as simply one of a number of such portraits supposed to be of Penn but not conclusively shown to be such.]

It may be added that the portrait first mentioned above,—the one at 22, "in armor,"—is universally accepted as authentic, and is the only one which has that distinction. It appears certain that it was painted at the time Penn was in Ireland, in the autumn of 1665, and for a brief period served as an aide to Lord Arran, in suppressing the insurrection of soldiers at Carrickfergus. All the other portraits rest under doubt, or are known to be more or less the outcome of recollection, imagination, and the artist's skill. As to that second referred to above by Mr. Etting, the one which formed part of Mr. George Allen's collection in Durham, there has always been a grave hesitancy amongst students of the Penn history in accepting it as a portrait of the Founder. It has been suggested that it might be that of his father. It is certain that the features differ materially from those of the younger, and—as is believed—authentic picture, the differences being more than can well be accounted for by the changes of thirty years in age. But we may remark at this point that the engraving of it which is in common circulation is made from a copy which hangs in Independence Hall in this city, (it was such an engraving which was used in the article in *Scribner's*, by Mr. Etting), and that this copy undoubtedly exaggerates the differences of feature, as compared with the portrait in armor. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania has a photograph of the original Allen picture, and it differs from the younger portrait not quite so extremely as the copy which we speak of, leaving it a little less difficult to reconcile the two than when the current engravings are compared.

It might easily be that at the time of Penn's stay at Bath, after his stroke in 1712, and when he was declining to the close of his life, in 1718, his family would desire to have his portrait painted. But there must be more conclusive evidence that this is a picture of him painted under those circumstances, before it will be prudent to regard the case as settled.—EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN.]

REVIEWS.

AALESUND TO TETUAN. A Journey. By Charles R. Corning. Boston: Cupples & Hurd.

MR. CORNING has not written a "Claret and Olives," nor a "Ponkapog to Pesth," but he has given us a most entertaining book of travel, packed full of interesting information and enlivened by much wit and no little humor of a homely, wholesome variety. He has a keen eye for out-of-the-way places and things, and a clear, direct style of expression which, while perhaps a trifle redundant in description, reveals literary abilities of no mean order. In his delightful pages he takes us from Portsmouth, with its mighty gunboats, bustle of military, and mementoes of Nelson in the old war-ship "Victory," to the islands of Wight, Guernsey, and Jersey; and in Guernsey is found the subject for the following bit of word-painting:

"During my ride I came across several trickling brooks, so exquisitely placed amid the shades and lights of the overreaching foliage that I could not withstand their gentle teasing. These 'water-lanes' are found in the other islands, but it is in Guernsey that they attain that perfection which has no rival in the wide world. The lane is made out of the bed of the brook or rill, cut deep, and then laid out with flat stepping-stones, while the water bubbles along the sides unmolested. . . . It is all shut out from the rough landscape by high banks, and oftentimes high, moss-covered walls hem in the clear little water-course for a long distance. . . . So peaceful are these sylvan lanes, that I was startled when the sound of breaking waves fell upon my ear, for I had fancied the sea was thousands of miles away. The little silver thread only glides through the enchanting lanes to drop into the world of water, and be lost forever."

From Jersey the reader is transported to Granville, in Normandy, with its "brown faced fisher-maidens" and quaint picturesque. Trouville, with its bathers in costume,— "Such costumes!—harlequins, nuns, lobsters, sea-serpents, fisher-girls, pages, cross-bones and skull convicts, knights-errant—every conceivable dress,"—comes in for brief mention, being followed by descriptions of the regular tour of the French and Italian watering-places and historic cities. In the Blue Grotto, at Capri, our

traveler was affected as follows: "At no time could I rid myself of the impression that the place was in flames, and that the very rocks quivered in an all-consuming fire. Human faces were ghastly in green flesh and staring eyes, like floating corpses, while the boatman, swimming round in the forbidden waters, was like some fabled monster, half fish, half man, as he frolicked about, his arms and back gleaming with silvery scales."

Next, Mr. Corning's travels led him to Norway, and to "Aalesund," a typical town of Scandinavia, and from there he proceeded to Russia, where he found many entertaining and amusing things to describe; among which the following is as well worth repeating as any: ". . . Russian society is one big kiss all the time. Men kiss men with far more sincerity, and possibly with as much sweetness as women kiss each other, and still this effeminate method of mutual greeting occasions neither surprise nor comment."

Through Poland and Germany he escorts us back again to Western Europe, to "the smuggler's paradise," Spain, where the regulation bull-fight takes place with not a single sickening detail omitted, until "The sword goes in to its very hilt; the death-blow has been given, and in a few minutes the bull sways and totters and falls dead. Then up rises a tornado of applause, . . . cigars by the box are flung down into the arena; hats, coats, money, and oranges follow in indiscriminate confusion," and so on. An excursion across the Mediterranean to Morocco brings the reader to Tangiers, and thence he is taken to Tetuan, which is "a kind of Botany Bay." Here our author "was greatly astonished to see a small, ill-scrawled notice in ink, vouchsafing the information that gin-cocktails were sold on the premises." Back again in Spain, we renew our acquaintance with her interesting cities, giving especial attention to Granada and the Alhambra, and finally bring up again at Southampton, after seven hundred days of travel and adventure on land and sea. The book is really very good reading, and forms a valuable supplement to such popular forms of instructive amusement as the Stoddard Lectures and the like.

H. K.

THE TWO CHIEFS OF DUNBOY; or, An Irish Romance of the Last Century. By J. A. Froude. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. 1889.

"Nowadays," says Mr. Gladstone in one of his late reviews, "those who have systems or hypotheses to recommend in philosophy, conduct, or religion, induct them into the costume of romance." In this way, he says, is the multitude circumvented; it takes these books up, and finds that when it meant to go to play it had really gone to school. Mr. Froude's new "romance" is a good instance of Mr. Gladstone's description; it has deeper objects than a few hours' diversion. Properly speaking, it is no romance at all, but simply a new statement of his views concerning the right and the capability of the Irish people to rule themselves. We had lately some of this in his alleged book of travels, "The English in the West Indies," but apparently Mr. Froude was not satisfied. As a philosopher of the *ex victis* school he considered a further effort necessary, and feeling that the bait of either history or travel would no longer avail he tries that of fiction to secure a hearing.

Mr. Froude thinks that the troubles in Ireland are due to England's feebleness and unsteadiness in ruling her subject island. Her course has been vacillating and weak; her good laws have not been enforced; those of her servants who would have established law and order have not been supported; the native Parliament while it existed was not allowed to really govern the land, yet the Home Government would take no steps to accomplish that end itself. Here, Mr. Froude thinks, is the vital trouble. The English, he says, have a divine calling to be leaders and governors of men. The Irish are a weak and servile race, and had England but carried out the the regimen of force persistently and without flinching, and in a word shown herself equal to her providential mission, the ills of Ireland would long have been a thing of the past. "There is not a race in the world who would be happier or more loyal if they were governed with a firm and just hand." (p. 80). Again: "Certain races are like the nobler kind of dogs. Train a dog and rule him, and he becomes brave, loyal, faithful, affectionate, and wise. Give him liberty and he grows into a ferocious wolf." (p. 287). These are Mr. Froude's remedies for all the ills that affect Ireland. What his kind of government means may be suggested by the fact that Cromwell's career in Ireland is spoken of as a model of statesmanship and as being fruitful in blessings to a distracted country. In this view Mr. Froude and Thomas Carlyle agree.

The outline of the "romance" is simple. There is only a frame-work of incident, and no plot. Colonel John Goring, a commissioned officer and an Englishman, goes to live on a Dunboy estate, near Bantry Bay, in southwestern Ireland. He surrounds himself with a colony of Protestants and builds up a

prosperous settlement. The smuggling trade flourishes because England's laws are not enforced, and Goring, who is a magistrate, endeavors to suppress it. In this he is supported only partly by the English Government, and is forced to live amidst the constant hostility of the Irish of that district. This enmity is summed up in Morty Sullivan, the dispossessed chief of Dunboy, who finally kills the Colonel in a quarrel. Goring is represented as a fearless, earnest, and honorable man who sought to obey the law and establish it about him, but who fell at last a victim to the carelessness and indifference of English rulers, and to the treachery and ingratitude of the Irish race.

It is often remarked that a common expedient of the philosophy of force is to praise the strong and vilify the weak. This is Mr. Froude's plan in "The Two Chiefs of Dunboy." Colonel Goring has throughout the moral support of the author. On the other hand a certain bitter personal animosity which Mr. Froude cherishes against the Irish race leads him continually into making insulting references to what he claims are their personal habits and traits of character. The Irish are held to be unmanly as individuals and undignified as a nation. The one dignified Irish character in the story, Morty Sullivan, is made to receive his education abroad; the rest with one exception are a half-civilized rabble, faithless, boasting, cowardly, and generally unclean. Such exhibitions of personal hatred are, we consider, beneath the dignity of one who pretends to be a writer of history. And it is well remarked by a reviewer of Mr. Froude's "The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century," which is saturated with the same personal hostility to Irishmen, that it would be well for him to remember that it is just this kind of insult, inspired by narrowness and prejudice, and coming from one who claims authority on his side, that brings back hatred to the author of it and makes the blood of honest men to boil.

Little but commendation can be given to Mr. Froude's faculty of narration and description. There are some exciting scenes in the book, and one that may be called humorous. Generally, however, the characters are very much in earnest and are made to discuss Ireland's condition and prospects in faultless English and almost without end. The Irish dialect sometimes employed is probably an invention of Mr. Froude's.

ISAIAH: HIS LIFE AND TIMES, and the Writings Which Bear His Name. By Rev. S. R. Driver, D.D., Regius Professor of Hebrew, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

Canon Driver has contributed an excellent volume to this valuable series. History is, according to him, the keynote for the understanding of the Old Testament prophets. It "is not a systematic treatise of theology, but the record of an historical revelation." Isaiah fully exemplifies this notion that it is as makers and teachers of history that the prophets should be viewed. Of his personal history we know but little; he prophesied for forty years, 740-701 B. C., and it is possible that he suffered martyrdom under the heathen reaction which took place in the time of Meneseseh.

Isaiah's activities can be briefly summed up by describing him as a social reformer and a statesman. At one time he is found denouncing social abuses, and at another patriotically devoted to his country's interests and advising her political leaders when difficulties and danger were at hand. As a politician it was Isaiah's policy to fully recognize the importance of the growing power of Assyria, and the impotency and customary lack of fidelity exhibited by Egypt. He discerned that Assyria was, for some time to come, to play an important part in the history of Judah, that a disaster was impending, but that a remnant would be saved from which the nation would be restored. Indeed the last idea runs through all of Isaiah's visions. Canon Driver fully explains the history of the period, using throughout with much skill the Assyrian sources.

Those portions of the book of Isaiah which relate to a restoration, Canon Driver, in common with many other Biblical critics, ascribes to a later author. The argument to this conclusion is drawn partly from the nature of Hebrew prophecy, which stands in close relation to its time and does not present abstract truth, partly from the language and style, and partly from the theology and thought. C. A.

GLANLUA and Other Poems. By William Larminie. London: Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.

Mr. Larminie is another of the young Irish poets who have been equally influenced by the English æsthetic school as to form, and as to the matter of their verse by the revival of the old Irish legendary lore by the students who have followed in the broad wake of Prof. O'Curry, especially Mr. Standish O'Grady, whose "History of Ireland" is an epoch-making book. The chief poem in this little volume is a recast of the legends of the struggle between the Celtic invaders of North Mayo and the Firbolg (or

Turanian) aborigines. The hero of the unavailing resistance to the invaders is Dohnal, a Firbolg chief, who does wonders in the defense of his Doon or hill-fort against the invaders under Fergus Macroy. But at last he falls through the treachery of his queen Glanlua, who discovers the secret of his invulnerability and betrays it to his foe.

The poem displays a good mastery of language and metre. It fails in poetical perspective, as the stress laid on different occurrences is not proportional to their importance. Neither has he learnt to tell a story with the effective skill of William Morris.

Of the shorter poems, the most important is "The Return of the Gods," in which Mr. Larminie welcomes back the old pagan deities and heroes to Erin, as coming to impart a new interest to the land:

"Long for their absence sad
May the land now be glad
With all their presence, and the rivers flow
Clearer, and for their sake
The hills the azure take
Deeper at noontide, and more richly glow
Those summits that o'erlook the wave
The westward-sinking sun gilds for his nightly grave.

"And may each fruitful field
A triple harvest yield,
Such as of old the bard exultant sings,
When strove the stalks in vain
To bear the weight of grain
In the glad days of Erin's righteous kings.
May the like now sustain a race
Strong with the strong of old to take an equal place!"

We infer from this aspiration that Mr. Larminie is, as he ought to be, an Irish nationalist. T.

STORIES OF THE SEEN AND THE UNSEEN. By Margaret O. W. Oliphant. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

When "A Little Pilgrim, an Easter Story," appeared in *Macmillan's Magazine* several years ago, it made a powerful impression upon a wide class of readers. There was great charm and sweetness in the description of the wonderful change when a mortal puts on immortality. Just enough realism was mingled with the intense sentiment of the portrayal to give it an air of truthfulness. It answered the aspirations of many minds. But when the author went on writing the further experiences of the Little Pilgrim, and described without bounds to her imagination everything which might go on in the other world, she was not so successful, and she became at times both tedious and commonplace. Still, any vision of the other life seems to be acceptable to many mortals; and a queer jumble of what is earthly and trivial with what is most lofty and unutterable is often taken as a revelation. There is such a longing for a sign that invisible intelligences surround us, that the Divine order of things is held to contain nothing more important than the answering of human needs.

One of the pleasantest stories in this volume is "Old Lady Mary," in which a rich old lady dies without showing her lawyer a codicil she wishes him to add to her will in favor of a young girl whom she has brought up like a daughter. Thus the girl is apparently left penniless, which so troubles the old lady amid all the glories of Heaven that she is permitted to come back and haunt her old habitation until the codicil is found and the wrong is righted.

There is no eeriness about these ghost-stories; they cause no shiver, and even the most superstitious could read them at any hour of the day or night without a tremor. But inasmuch as they set out to be ghost-stories, we hold this to be a fault. The writer who knows how to make one shiver before the preternatural most thrilling, has the real power over us; it is not so much what one reads as what one feels, that makes the worth of any tale of the supernatural.

MEMOIRS OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. By Louis Antoine Fauvelet de Bourrienne. Edited by R. W. Phipps, Colonel, Late Royal Artillery. Four Volumes. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

The issue of this excellent edition of Bourrienne's well known book deserves definite notice and decided commendation. It is in four volumes, well printed, on good paper, and has thirty-four full-page portraits of the conspicuous figures in Napoleon's family and military circle, besides some other illustrations. It gives much more than the original work by Bourrienne, or the English translations which were furnished prior to 1835. In that year the edition edited by Colonel Phipps, of the British Army, appeared, and in it, by his industry and intelligent acquaintance with the subject, there is accumulated a great mass of valuable notes accompanying, explaining, and correcting the text, and affording to the reader an opportunity of judging for himself upon the best

available testimony, as to those questions concerning Napoleon's career which have been always so fruitful of controversy.

With such accompaniments nothing can take the place of Bourrienne. He knew Napoleon intimately in his youth, was with him for years at the school at Brienne, and subsequently for a time in Paris, and then served him as his private secretary from 1797 to 1802. From 1805 to 1810 he was minister at Hamburg, and had good opportunities for knowing not only the actual course of events, but their intricacies and secrets. His book, when published in 1829, laid the foundation for an intelligent study of Napoleon as an individual, and also of his public career. It disclosed him in the privacy of his cabinet, and in his most familiar intercourse, and while the truth thus told necessarily lowered him from the stature of a demi-god, it elevated him, as well, from the depths of infamy in which his enemies had represented him. Bourrienne's details were in the main true, and while some particulars have been successfully impeached, the greater part stand as veritable and trustworthy chapters of history.

ASTRONOMY WITH AN OPERA GLASS. By Garrett P. Serviss. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This is a capital summarized and untechnical account of the most fundamental as well as the most fascinating of the sciences. It is an account designedly simple and popular, and meant as much for entertainment as for study, yet it contrives to suggest most of the points which are elaborated in fuller treatises, and even to note the more recent astronomical theories. It is curious to learn, through Mr. Serviss's apt descriptions, how the field of the heavens may be extended by even so simple an apparatus as that which he supposes to be employed, and it may well happen that many readers of this unpretentious book will be led by it to pursue the study of astronomy to wider purpose. Mr. Serviss divides his book into five sections. Four of these treat respectively of the stars of Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter,—an arbitrary arrangement, but serving a good purpose in indicating times when certain constellations are best situated for observation. The fifth section refers to the Sun, Moon, and Planets. Numerous maps and directions are given to facilitate the recognition of the constellations and principal stars. The matter constituting this book was printed originally as a series of articles in the *Popular Science Monthly*, but it is well worthy this permanent shape. As a possible refresher in some cases, and as an incentive in others, it is entitled to hearty recognition.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

IN "Hymns Pro Patria, and Other Hymns, Christian and Humanitarian," (New York: John B. Alden), the author, Rev. J. E. Rankin, expresses a modest opinion of his work. He does not regard any of his hymns as having in them the germ of immortality. The modesty is just. They are newspaper poetry, and furnish a versification of sentiments generally more true than striking. Those for Forefathers' Day present rather a distorted perspective of American history. And a closer attention to fact would have kept our author from writing

"The word of God to Leyden came,
Dutch town by Zuyder-Zee."

Rabbi Isaac M. Wise, the President of the Hebrew Union College, has written a "Defense of Judaism versus Proselytizing Christianity," (Cincinnati: 1889), in which he attempts to show that Salvation was promised in the Old Testament, that the Messianic interpretation of the Old Testament is not warranted, and that morality and not faith is the condition for eternal happiness. In the introduction he asserts the substantial failure of the missions to the Jews. The arguments are clearly given, but hardly with the dignity one would expect in the treatment of such a theme.

"Eight Hundred Miles in an Ambulance," by Laura Winthrop Johnson, (J. B. Lippincott Co.), is a reprint of two articles published in *Lippincott's Magazine* in 1875, descriptive of a tour among the forts and Indian Agencies of Wyoming Territory and regions beyond. There is a brief introduction by George William Curtis, emphasizing the fact, which the reader speedily discerns for himself, that Mrs. Johnson, (a sister of the talented Theodore Winthrop), was a woman of fine elevation of character. The conditions in the country described have materially changed since the narrative was penned, but these impressions of an intelligent observer still have value.

"Antoinette; or the Marl-Pit Mystery," is a translation of "La Grande Marnière" of Georges Ohnet. Upon the strength of a successful but in no sense valuable piece for the stage, known

in English as "The Forgemaster," publishers elbow each other in printing everything which M. Ohnet may produce. In a general way we may say with entire fairness that they are not writings which it is worth any one's while to concern himself about;—certainly the trouble taken in conveying them from a foreign language passes comprehension. M. Ohnet is forever concerned with mysteries of crime, expressed in a voice of sickly sentimentality, which to discriminating readers must be extremely disagreeable. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)

"Bertha Laycourt," by Edgar C. Blum, (J. B. Lippincott Co.) is we judge, a first attempt at novel writing, and it is a not altogether unsuccessful one. The author is equally earnest and inexperienced, and his tale, the scene of which is the country bordering on the Hudson river, while largely conventional, shows an honest aim and some literary facility.

"Merle's Crusade" is another story for young folks—young girls, to be more precise—by the popular Rosa Nouchette Carey. This writer understands her audience thoroughly, and her popularity is explicable enough. The "crusade" of Merle is a desire to work, to be independent. She becomes a nurse, and in this and other ways tries to do good—and has her reward. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE seventieth birthday of Walt Whitman was duly celebrated according to programme, at Camden, on the 31st ultimo. There was a dinner, at which the poet made a brief speech, and remarks followed by others, including Mr. R. W. Gilder, Mr. Francis Howard Williams, and others known to the world of letters. Numerous letters of regret were received, many of them notably expressing feelings of sympathy and kindness. Mr. W. D. Howells wrote:

"I am too far away to be able to dine with you in celebration of the seventieth birthday of the great poet whom you share with the whole English-speaking world. But I am not too far to wish him through you health and larger and longer life. It will be a long life here in the memories of all who know how to value a liberator in any kind."

The fund for the family of the late Philip H. Welch has reached nearly \$10,000.

Prof. Sanday of Oxford is preparing an edition of *fac similes* from manuscripts of the New Testament.

Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague is writing a biography of her father, Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase. She also contemplates publishing a volume of personal memoirs.

Alfred R. Conkling, of New York, the nephew of Roscoe Conkling, generally known as Alderman Conkling, has about completed the work of collecting material for his life of his uncle, and has a portion of the book already written. He expects to have the entire work ready for the press in October. The publishers will be Charles L. Webster & Co.

A. S. Barnes & Co. will publish at once Ex-U. S. Minister Theodore S. Fay's long-promised work "The Three Germanys."

R. Carter & Bros. will publish by arrangement with the author, and with the English publishers, the autobiography of John G. Paton, Minister to the New Hebrides.

Another new book by John Fiske is announced for early publication by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It is entitled "The Beginnings of New England," and contains the substance of lectures given in many cities but never printed.

The Oriental Seminary of Berlin will shortly issue a grammar of the Baluba language by Dr. Büttner.

Marion Crawford's "With the Immortals" is being translated into French, and M. Rénan will contribute a preface. The French Academy has awarded to Mr. Crawford a prize of \$200 for his two novels written by himself in French and entitled "Zoroastre" and "Le Crucifix de Marzio."

Messrs. Porter & Coates, Philadelphia, will publish immediately "The Life and Work of Eli and Sybil Jones," by Rufus M. Jones. These persons were preachers and missionaries for half a century in the Society of Friends.

David Scott, London, will shortly issue Miss L. A. Smith's "Through Romany Songland," containing specimens—words and music—of gypsy songs in all countries.

The publishing firm of Abenheim, in Berlin, whose list was remarkable for the number of American authors upon it, (as Emerson, Holmes, Bayard Taylor, Bret Harte, etc.), has sold out to Hans Lützenöder.

Mr. Montague Williams has begun to dictate to a shorthand writer the Recollections of his life.

Lady Colin Campbell has written a novel dealing with political and journalistic life in London. The English papers express some curiosity about it.

The Roberts edition of Balzac, translated by Miss Wormeley, will soon include the book called "Seraphita."

The preparation by Baron Nordenskjöld, the noted Arctic navigator, is announced of an atlas containing some fifty fac-simile reproductions of ancient maps, the result of several years' researches among the museums and libraries of Europe. The accompanying text describes the methods of cartography from the time of Ptolemy downwards, and analyzes in detail the contents of each map.

William Morris, the English socialist poet, has in press an important poem which Miss Alice Haners has illustrated.

Worthington Co. announce for immediate publication "Two Daughters of One Race," a novel by W. Heimburg, whose "Gertrude's Marriage" was favorably received by the press and public. "Two Daughters of One Race" deals with certain phases of German high life.

A bibliography of George Meredith's writings, by J. Lane, is announced in London. We note also a careful analytical article on the works of Meredith, in *The Critic*.

P. Blakiston, Son & Co., Philadelphia, have just ready the "Medical Directory of Philadelphia and Camden, 1889," containing lists of physicians of all schools of practice, dentists, druggists, veterinarians, and chemists, with information concerning medical societies, colleges, and associations, hospitals, asylums, charities, etc.

The University of Oxford will be represented by Prof. Max Müller at the International Congress of Orientalists, at Stockholm.

The Houghton, Mifflin & Co. edition of Thackeray, it is expected, will be brought out at the rate of a volume a week.

George H. Calvert, the venerable writer who died in Newport a few days ago, was one of the most accomplished of scholars and gentlemen. His work, in prose and verse, was thoughtful and refined. Mr. Calvert was a direct descendant of that Calvert who bore the title of "Lord Baltimore."

P. W. Clayden's continuation of his biography of Samuel Rogers has just appeared in London. Roberts Brothers will issue the work on this side.

Mr. Charles G. Leland has recovered at Florence, Italy, from a long illness, and is at work upon some hand-books of the minor arts. Rand, McNally & Co. will soon publish the first of them, called "Drawing and Designing."

The autobiography of Mary Howitt, which Messrs. Isbister are expected to issue in two illustrated volumes on an early day, will, it is believed, from its wealth of reminiscence concerning many notable men, its insight into the genial and sympathetic spirit whose life it reveals, and the charming simplicity of style which Mary Howitt displayed to the very close of her long life, be among the most interesting books of the season.

Messrs. Scribner will publish this month a story by Robert Louis Stevenson and Lloyd Osborne entitled "The Wrong Box." Mr. Osborne's coöperation enables the book to be copyrighted on both sides. The tale deals with the "Tontine" plan of insurance.

Joseph Thomson, the noted African explorer, has written "Travels in the Atlas and Southern Morocco," which Longmans, Green & Co. will publish, with numerous maps and illustrations.

Mr. Sylvester Baxter, whose verses we lately printed in THE AMERICAN, is an ex-editor of *Outing*, and is known as a contributor by readers of the *Atlantic Monthly* and other periodicals. Recently he has been collaborating with that industrious and energetic literary worker, Mr. Henry W. Austin, in a novelette for *Belford's Magazine*.

The death is announced of Prof. William Wight, of Cambridge, the greatest English Semitic philologist, and one of the three or four most eminent Semitic scholars in the world.

Hon. Andrew D. White has presented the Library of Cornell College a papyrus of portion of the "Book of the Dead."

Monsieur Crepin recently read a paper before the Royal Society of Belgium on a garland of roses discovered some time since in a tomb of Flinders Petrie. He was of the opinion that they closely resembled the rose known as *Rosa Sancta*, which is cultivated in Abyssinia to-day.

The fourth part of the *Nederlandsch Chineesch Woordenboek*, by Dr. G. Scholegel, published by Brill, of Leyden, has appeared. It contains the Chinese words with a Latin transliteration.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE portrait given in *Book News* for June (Philadelphia: John Wanamaker), is that of Wilkie Collins, and the special article is by Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, on "Author and Critic."

The *Magazine of American History* completes with the June number its 21st volume.

Current Literature has completed its first year and declares itself to be, as it has every appearance of being, entirely prosperous. It is a remarkable collection, each month, of selections from current publications.

The Anglers' Publishing Co., of New York, has begun the publication of a new weekly journal called *Hook and Line*, which will be devoted to local fishing around New York City. It will give each week a list of fishing waters within a radius of fifty miles of the city, and valuable information about railroad and steamboat routes and time tables, the best time for catching different kinds of fish, the best apparatus, etc. To busy men, who, nevertheless, would like to "go a-fishing," this paper may prove useful.

An early number of the *Atlantic Monthly* will contain a poem by James Russell Lowell entitled "How I consulted the Oracle of the Goldfishes."

The *Illustrated London News* is to print the new serial story by Wilkie Collins to which some reference has been made. It will be begun in July.

We have made mention of the projected *Bibliotheca Platonica*, but fuller particulars will be of interest to some readers. The publisher and editor is Thomas M. Johnson of Osceola, St. Clair Co., Mo., who announces that the periodical will be "a philosophical and philological exponent of Plato and his School." It invites the coöperation of all scholars, and papers may be written either in English or Latin. Six numbers a year will be printed and the price per annum will be \$3. The journal will aim to be an exhaustive record of every kind of research which tends in any way to throw light on the writings and teachings of Plato and his followers.

In pursuance of a plan recently announced, of presenting from time to time original articles on current topics of general interest, *Public Opinion* will contain in its issue of June 8th four original papers under the head of "The Saloon in Politics," each presenting a different phase of the great question. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk will speak for Prohibition, Hon. Ernest H. Crosby for High License, Hon. Chauncey F. Black for Anti-Prohibition, and Mr. Albert Griffin for the Anti-Saloon Movement.

ART NOTES.

THE art schools and the training schools have mostly closed for the season, the Spring Garden Institute, perhaps alone, having yet a few days of study to complete its term. The commencement exercises of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art were held on last Saturday afternoon at Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park, when addresses were delivered by gentlemen interested in the work, and prizes were distributed to meritorious students.

It is the practice of the School of Design for Women, the Spring Garden Institute, and the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art to award prizes and other honors to proficient pupils. These are not only interesting and valuable as souvenirs, but they also serve as certificates of merit that may be useful when students go out into the world to make a career for themselves. A testimonial from a jury of distinguished artists who awarded the prizes given by the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art is a diploma well worth having,—an evidence of ability that will command respectful attention in any civilized community. The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, however, dismisses its students without any word of commendation or of farewell. If the hard workers have used their talents faithfully, there is nobody in the Academy to say as much. The good, bad, and indifferent students all have the same standing in the classes, and there is no work shown to indicate whether they have made any progress during the term or not. The Academy has prize funds at command, which many of those interested in it think might be well applied to such purposes as we have indicated.

An important question in connection with the New York National Academy is that of room for the schools. The Academy class-rooms were intended to accommodate a few students, and but two departments, the antique and the life. They are now overcrowded, and hundreds of applicants cannot be received. It is a pity that the artistic center of the country, as New York now certainly is, should not have a well appointed, well housed art school. It is true the Metropolitan Museum has good quarters,

and one or two others have light, clear rooms, but are mainly training schools for the application of art to industries. The Art Students' League has gained a reputation for thoroughness of instruction, but it has not and never had a decent place for students to work in. Its squalid, dark, stuffy little rooms are not fit for self-respecting young men and women to be herded together in. What is wanted, and what the National Academy should provide, is a series of spacious apartments, open, airy, with temperature under control, and so lighted that the model or object can be well illuminated, while, at the same time, the student, at a sufficient distance, can have the best light on his drawing board or his clay. There are very few schools in the world where these conditions are perfectly provided, and to afford these conditions to a school, and to find artists able and willing to teach there is to solve the difficult problem of art education. While recognizing the difficulties, it is not too much to say that the time has come when America ought to have one such school at least, and it ought to be under the responsible management of the National Academy of Design.

The issue of *Paris Illustré* for May 25 has a two-page reproduction of a portrait, "The Woman with the Book," by M. Henner, the newly-elected member of the French National Academy of the Fine Arts. The portrait itself is very striking, and the reproduction is simply superb as a piece of mechanical printing.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE semi-annual volume of the proceedings of the American Philosophical Society (for the first half of 1889) contains a publication of portions of the Journals of André Michaux, Botanist, written during his travels in the United States and Canada, 1785 to 1796. Michaux was born near Versailles in 1746, and was selected in 1785 by the French Government as agent to explore the territory of America, and to gather seeds of trees and shrubs, which were to be sent to France and planted there. His journeys in America cover the territory from Hudson's Bay to the Indian river in Florida, and from the Bahama Islands to the banks of the Mississippi river. The first connected and systematic work upon the Flora of North America was based largely upon his collections.

The biological departments of the University of Iowa propose to issue a series of Bulletins which shall treat of the natural history of that State. The prospectus states that no systematic biological survey of that State has ever been made, but that the editors hope to supply the deficiency in some measure by the Bulletins, and also to awaken general interest in the subject treated.

The Zoölogical Society of France has warned the French Government that a great ornithological calamity is impending. The Department of the Bouches du Rhone has hitherto been one of the chief landing-places for swallows coming from Africa. Engines for killing them, formed of wires connected with electrical batteries, have been laid in hundreds along the coast. When fatigued by their sea-flight, the birds perch on the wires and are struck dead. The bodies are then prepared for the milliner and thousands of them are shipped to Paris. This has been going on for some years, but this spring the swallows have not landed on the low-lying coast, but have gone farther west or east, and to other parts of Europe. There are places, says the Zoölogical Society's petition, where once numerous they are not to be found, although there has been no falling off in the gnats and other flying insects on which they live.—*Nature*.

It is announced from Naples that the small empty cone of Vesuvius has "fallen into its very depths," and that the stream of outflowing lava has arrived at the foot of the great cone. The seismic apparatus at the Observatory indicates that the disturbance is decreasing in force. It was noticed that at very nearly the time when volcanic action commenced at Vesuvius, the volcanic mountain of Lipari made an unusual display. From the crater arose smoke mixed with fine ashes, which fell in fine rain all over the area of the Æolian islands.

In the Transactions (*Comptes Rendus*) of the French Academy of Sciences, a late improvement in the art of photography is described by M. G. Lippmann. The ordinary plate, it is found, is much more sensitive for blue rays than for any others so that an exposure sufficient for blue is insufficient for other colors, and results in the latter being imperfectly brought out. To do away with this difficulty the author places a blue glass in front of the lens and exposes long enough for the blue rays to act upon the plate. He then substitutes green and red glasses in turn. The result is a photograph very much clearer than any before attainable.

Mr. Eadweard Muybridge's small book, published last year, "Animal Locomotion: an Electro-Photographic Investigation of Consecutive Phases of Animal Movements," has been treated to

an appreciative review in *Nature* of May 23, by Prof. E. Ray Lankester, one of the most learned and well-known contributors to that paper. The article describes the events which led to turning Prof. Muybridge's attention to the subject, and mentions the liberal provision made by the University of Pennsylvania to enable the experiments to be continued. The result has been that "we have now a really marvelous set of plates—781 in number—each containing a series of from 12 to 30 pictures representing successive phases of movement." Many of these were exhibited in London this spring at the Royal Society, the Royal Institution, the Royal Academy, and the South Kensington Art School. The value of the photographs, Prof. Lankester says, is three-fold: (1.) they are examples of a nearly perfect method of investigation by photographic and electrical appliances; (2.) they have value because of the facts of natural history and physiology which they record; (3.) their most definite interest,—perhaps,—in their relation to psychology.

In Prof. Muybridge's photographs by far the most complete investigation is of the movements of the horse. These pictures have created the most interest because in them the wide difference between the actual and what seems to the human eye was shown the best. Mr. Francis Galton made the suggestion, (which also appeared in the *Century*, 1883) that the illusion is due to the fact that the brain picture consists of a blending of the extreme positions, which, while not coincident in time, are longest in duration of any of the stages passed through. Another interesting generalization established from the photographs is that the walking gait of all mammalia is the same, including the crawl of the infant man. The turning of the quill-feathers of a bird's wing, during the upward movement or recovery of the wing, so that they cut the air instead of pressing upon it, is one of the most satisfactory demonstrations Mr. Muybridge has made. Another and distinct line of scientific inquiry is suggested by those photographs which represent people in the course of movement which is associated with emotion. In some are fine exhibitions of mental emotion expressed in rapid movements of the body. In Prof. Lankester's article the application of Prof. Muybridge's methods to the study of the movements of other animals—fishes, turtles, insects, etc.,—is suggested.

CRITICAL AND OTHER EXCERPTS.

REFORM MAKES PROGRESS.

Address of Chas. J. Bonaparte, President Maryland Civil Service Reform Association, May 25.

It is hard sometimes for reformers not to lose heart. A few weeks since we celebrated the centennial of our first inauguration. It was a huge pageant, far larger and more varied than any show of Barnum or Forepaugh, and perhaps to Mr. Andrew Carnegie may have been more inspiring than even the procession of steers, sheep, and pigs defiling daily into the Chicago slaughter-houses; but to some spectators at least it suggested a mortifying contrast. I will not compare the President and two ex-Presidents who were present, with Washington, but if we compare the crowd of dignitaries who surrounded them, the first minister of our National Cabinet, the Governor of our greatest State, the Mayor of our greatest city, with the men who a hundred years before accompanied or greeted Washington, it is well if we can banish the thought that in place of rulers who knew better than Themistocles how to make a small nation great, a century has brought us rulers who know still better how to make a great nation contemptible. Yet if we look back not quite so far, but to the generation's space during which the nation has been slowly learning to apply the only true remedy for the evils that had grown up while it slept, we shall find good cause for hope. Twenty years ago we were just entering on the dreary scandals of Grant's two terms, the Whiskey Ring and the Salary Grab, and the Credit Mobilier, and Babcock and Belknap, and Boss Shepherd and the Southern carpet-baggers; ten years ago the Hayes administration was struggling for party supremacy with Mr. Roscoe Conkling and his followers, of whom "Boss" Platt is a characteristic and almost solitary "survival;" five years ago the Republican party was hypnotizing its reason and conscience into the nomination of Blaine. There is much to sadden and humiliate in this record, but it is a record of progress. We are gradually deserving a purer government, and by deserving it we are getting it. When we really appreciate and merit once more such a President as Washington, I believe that we shall have one. We can do or should be able to do even better than our fathers.

PAST AND PRESENT.

Philip Gilbert Hamerton, in *Scribner's Magazine*.

THE Past is picturesque and romantic, and it may suggest very poetical conceptions, but the Earth has never been so habitable for merciful and reasonable being as it is now. We live, as Renan said, in a recent speech at the *Académie française*—we live

in the happiest time, in the best of the known ages. We look forward, for our descendants, to a time still better than this, but the Future is dark and we know that it will have great social difficulties of its own. Still if we look to the *tendency* of things, and do not allow our minds to be too much taken up by details, we cannot doubt that the tendency is steadily toward improvement, not for individuals but for the race. This is the one great consolation that we have in living, for as to individual existence we have always to face the certainty of deterioration. After forty we must accept the gradual lessening of physical force and mental vivacity, even when both are not still more rapidly lessened by the inroads of disease. Therefore, so far as this world is concerned, our best chance of being happy in advancing life is to take an interest in the Future of the race. Philosophers who speculate on great cosmical subjects tell us that the race itself will ultimately perish, but that end is so remote that it need not prevent us from hoping for many things in the meanwhile. For example, I hope for the cessation of war, though not in our time, and I hope for a great increase in international good feeling and in religious toleration. These are great and encouraging hopes which make personal interests seem inconsiderable to me.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

GEONOMY, AND KOSMO-NOMIA. By J. Stanley Grimes. Pp. 116 and 23. \$0.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

EIGHT HUNDRED MILES IN AN AMBULANCE. By Laura Winthrop Johnson. Pp. 131. \$0.75. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

MERLE'S CRUSADE. By Rosa Nouchette Carey. Pp. 352. \$1.25. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

IN THE WIRE-GRASS. A Novel. By Louis Pendleton. Pp. 245. Paper. \$0.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

POLITICAL ORATIONS, FROM WENTWORTH TO MACAULAY. Edited, with an Introduction, by William Clarke. Pp. 311. (The Camelot Series.) London: Walter Scott. New York: W. J. Gage & Co.

BERTHA LAYCOURT. A Novel. By Edgar C. Blum. Pp. 332. \$1.25. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

DRIFT.

CONCERNING the statues of Boston, Mr. Thomas Ball, the sculptor, writes a note to the *Post*, of that city. He says:

"I do not wish to disturb any one in his pet belief that the Boston statues are the worst in the world lest it might seem to some (very absurdly) that I had a personal interest in these affairs. But when it is hinted that, as bronze castings, they are inferior to those in European cities, I must beg to say a few words in their defense.

"Our statues were cast by four or five of the best and most celebrated founders in the world, each of whom has assisted in furnishing the European cities with their bronzes, and not one of whom could be tempted in any way to slight his work or make it of inferior material. The Franklin and the Equestrian Washington were cast by Ames of Chicopee, and are as fine bronze castings as any to be found in Boston or elsewhere. The Powers Webster in front of the State House is the work of the great Papi of Florence, who cast the Cain and Abel in the Pitti gallery. The Quincy, Horace Mann, Edward Everett, and the Lincoln group are all from the Royal foundry in Munich. The Charles Sumner, from the well-known Barbedienne of Paris.

"The material has nothing to do with the change of color. The salt air in cities on the sea has that to answer for. Let the statues come from Munich, Florence, Paris or Chicopee, "to this complexion" they must all come at last. The three former cities, where the change is the most tardy, are, it must be remembered, inland; while London, Liverpool, New York and Boston are near the sea. But let the change come early or late, do not disturb its unity. Wash the dust off occasionally and remove from the upper surfaces any incrustation formed by the droppings of the trees or the birds. Anything further will only give them the cheap and vulgar appearance which the Quincy presents just now, but which, fortunately, the saline atmosphere will soon rectify."

The artificial Lake Conemaugh, whose escape through the bursted dam caused the great loss of life at and near Johnstown, was an enlargement of a "feeder" reservoir made to supply the old canal system which crossed the mountains from Hollidaysburg to Johnstown, whose use was superseded by the building of the Pennsylvania Railroad. There is another such reservoir overlooking Hollidaysburg, not so large as the one which broke. The water in it is supplied from the Raystown branch of the Juniata, and the lake is about half a mile wide and three miles in length, with a depth that cannot be estimated. It was built by the State in 1840, and when the canal was abandoned the basin was purchased from the Pennsylvania Railroad by the authorities of Hollidaysburg to be used as a water supply for the town. In construction it is precisely the same as the Johnstown dam. An engineer, Philip C. Fox, who helped build the Pennsylvania dam, is reported as saying: "Forty years ago I called attention to the danger of the Johnstown reservoir, and I have been equally suspicious of the Hollidaysburg basin."

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AMENDMENT.

A MENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED to the citizens of this Commonwealth by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for their approval or rejection at a special election to be held June 18, 1889. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met That the following is proposed as an amendment to the constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out from section one, of article eight, the four qualifications for voters which reads as follows:

"If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election," so that the section which reads as follows:

"Every male citizen, twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the state one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election," shall be amended, so as to read as follows:

"Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at the polling place of the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least thirty days.

Second. He shall have resided in the state one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least thirty days immediately preceding the election. The legislature, at the session thereof next after the adoption of this section, shall, and from time to time thereafter may, enact laws to properly enforce this provision.

Fourth. Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for thirty days and an inhabitant of this state one year next preceding an election, except at municipal elections, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elected by the people: *Provided*, That in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district, and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election district in which they respectively reside.

Fifth. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States or the State, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the high seas, nor while a student of any college or seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse or public institution, except the inmates of any home for disabled and indigent soldiers and sailors who, for the purpose of voting, shall be deemed to reside in the election district where said home is located. Laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established."

A true copy of the joint resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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AMENDMENT.

A MENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED to the citizens of this Commonwealth by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for their approval or rejection at a special election to be held June 18, 1889. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment is proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Eighteenth Article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution to be designated as Article XIX. as follows:

ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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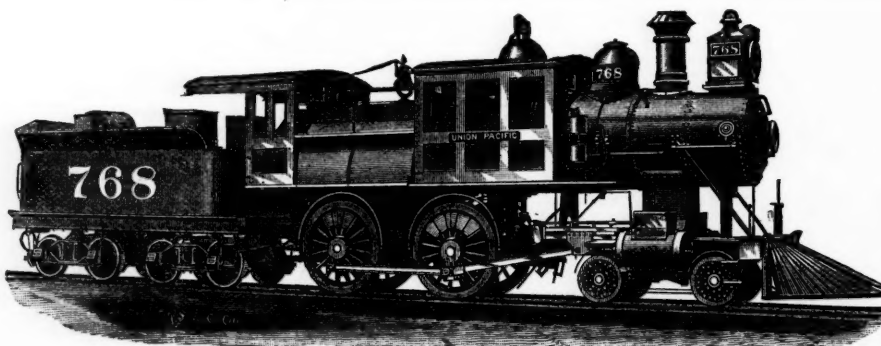
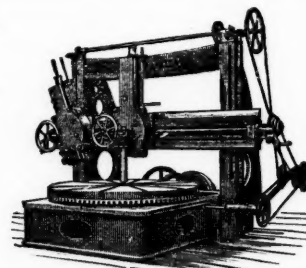
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